#### THE DAILY BEE.

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THE BEEPUBLISHING COMPANY, PROPRIETORS, E. ROSEWATER, EDITOR

#### THE DAILY BEE.

Sworn Statement of Circulation. State of Nebraska, † 8, 5, County of Douglas, † 8, 5, Geo, B. Tzschuck, secretary of the Bee Pub-lishing company, does sojemniy swear that the actual circulation of the Daily Bee for the week ending July 23d, 1886, was as follows: Saturday, 19th 12,950 Monday, 12th 12,175 Tuesday, 19th 12,175 Wednesday, 14th 12,175 Thursday, 15th 12,200 Friday, 16th 12,300 Average ..... Geo. B. Tzschuck.

Subscribed and sworm to before me this 26th day of July, 1886. N. P. Fillt., Notary Public. [SEAL.] Notary Public.
Geo. B. Tzschuck, being first duly sworn, deposes and says that he is secretary of the Bee Publishing company, that the actual average daily circulation of the Daily Bee for the month of January, 1886, was 10,378 copies; for February, 1886, 10,595 copies; for March, 1886, 11,537 copies; for April, 1886, 12,191 copies; for May, 1886, 12,439 copies; for June, 1886, 12,298 copies.

GEO. B. TZSCHUCK.

GEO, B. TZSCHUCK. Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 5th day of July, A. D. 1886.

N. P. FEIL, Notary Public.

going down. STAID old Connecticut has had a lynch-

ing affair. Let us hear no more about lynchings being confined to the wild

Corn is going up, whilst corn-juice is

GERONIMO has been again "surprised," As he got away as usual his surprise was probably not equal to that of General Miles when he received the news. Ar the recent art sale in London "The

Roman Senator" sold for ten dollars. The picture of an American senator would probably sell for about fifteen

CHIEF BUTLER has very properly withdrawn his resignation and asked the council to investigate his administration. The committee which has this inquiry in hand will doubtless make an impartial investigation.

RELATIVE to the Cutting case, advices from the Mexican government are that it cannot be scared into an unconditional surrender. It remains to be seen what condition the national backbone at Washington is in.

Car company is nearly ready to locate its | judge of the time required. line, reminds old timers of the frequent dispatches from Washington that "the government is about to take active measures to suppress the rebellion."

WHEN 41 Omaha bonds command a premium which makes the annual interest charge less than 4 per cent, the credit of the city may be said to be in a satisfactory condition. If a fair assessment of Omaha realty could be obtained, the showing would be still more favorable.

STRICT enforcement of the high license law should be insisted upon by all who are anxious that the prohibition craze shall not spread over Nebraska. Where prohibition is demanded and can be enforced the high ticense law, through its local option clause, will give it. Where total abstinence cannot be enforced high license will reduce the evils of the liquor traffic to the minimum and go far towards supporting our schools.

FATAL mistakes by druggists are be coming altogether too common. In some cases the physicians are responsible owing to the illegible manner in which they write their prescriptions. They ought to be compelled to hire typewriters and have their prescriptions written in plain language. Disguising their directions in dead languages is liable to have a deadly effect upon the patient.

THE fate of the river and harbor bill is still uncertain, with the chances rather in fayor of the failure of the measure owing to the wide disagreements between the two branches of congress. The house on Tuesday showed a most determined disposition to slaughter the senate amendments to the bill, and there was a pronounced hostility to the Hennepin canal project, though the majority for striking out the appropriations for this improvement was not so large as in the case of some other proposed appropriations. It seems hardly possible that the very wide difference in the views of the two houses can be bridged by the conference committees, but if it should be, it is extremely probable that any bill agreed apon will encounter the president's veto. The prospect for appropriations in this direction is, therefore, not flattering, and the responsibility for failure, if failure results, will rest chiefly with the senate.

THE B. & M. railroad has secured control of the Lincoln Democrat, Mr. Gere's old assistant will have charge of the new organ, which will play a tune in unison with the State Journal on all themes in which the railroad is interested. It will favor "straight" voting, oppose anti-monopoly "madness" and "cranks" and uphold the useless railroad commission as a God given blessing to the producers of the state. The change of front of the Democrat will be regretted by honest democrats throughout Nebraska. Within limits, as a paper unbolstered by railroad pap and patronage, it had been a true representative of the instincts and sympathies of that part of the democracy in Nebraska who protested against the use of the party machinery to advance the political interests of corporate monopoly. The railroads are embarking heavily in the purchase of papers just now. It is evidence that the camosign is about to open.

The Drouth and the Crops.

The steady advance in the price of sorn in the Chicago markets, while largely speculative is based upon the general belief that the crop in the west has been largely damaged by drouth. Reports from Kansas snow that corn throughout that state bids fair to prove a failure. No rain has fallen for more than five weeks. In the southern and western portions of the state the damage amounts to nearly a total loss. In other sections there are estimates of a haif a crop. Further south the drouth has been even more prolonged. Indian territory is a parened and blackened waste in many of its ranges. Texas is scarcely more fortunate. So far as Nebraska is concerned, we believe that estimates of damage have been placed too high. We have been short of rain in several sections for the past five weeks, but the greater part of the state has had saving showers. The hay crop is short but oats have done well and wheat has suffered comparatively little. Corn, from present indications,

will be a three-quarters crop. The present year has been one of general drouth. Wisconsin, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, Dakota, Minnesota and Iowa have all in turn been visited by the dry weather. The entire northwest, as well as Texas, Missouri, Kansas and Nebraska have suffered. Crops everywhere have felt the effect, and prices in speculative trading have been affected in consequence. The markets are naturally bullish in anticipation of a shortage, and prices may be expected to rule still higher when the returns are all in. If Nebraska farmers do as well as we have reason to believe they will, they will receive more money for their decreased product than if corn had yielded the full average to the acre. Three-quarters of a crop at double the usual price will prove more profitable than a full crop at from ten to fifteen cents a bushel, provided always advanced railroad tariffs do not convert the surplus profit from the pockets of the farmer into those of the corporation stock jobbers.

The Treasury Surplus.

The views of Acting Secretary Fairchild and Treasurer Jordan, upon the Morrison resolution relative to the treasury surplus, seem to have had the desired effect upon the finance committee of the senate, though it was generally understood in advance of these views that the majority of the committee regarded the resolution as an extreme measure. On Tuesday this majority agreed upon a proviso to the resolution by which its requirements are quite materially modified, though the suggestions of neither the acting secretary nor the treasurer are fully complied with. By this proviso the secretary of the treasury is required to ssue a call for bonds only when he has in the treasury a sum equal to the call over and above the reserve of \$100,000,000, and he is further altowed in his discretion to have a working balance not exceeding \$20,000,000 over and above the lawful reserve. It is furthermore left to his discretion, in case of an extraordinary emergency or when in his opinion the public interest shall require it, to suspend further call for bonds for such time as shall be necessary to maintain the public credit unimpaired, THE daily announcement that the Cable | the secretary being of course the It will be seen that this is a very con-

> siderable concession from the rigid course prescribed by the Morrison resolution, so much so that it may be seriously doubted whether it will be accepted by the supporters of the resolution in the house. It practically leaves the whole matter in the hands of the secretary of the treasury, just as it now is, departing from the views of the department with respect only to the amount of the working balance, which is fixed at about half the amount which Treasurer Jordan named as a safe sum. The limitation to the discretion of the secretary imposed by the resolution is practically withdrawn by the proviso, since at any time when in his opinion there is an extraordinary emergency or the public interest snall require it, he may suspend the further call of bonds, and continue that suspension as long as he shall deem necessary. Except the inference that would be conveyed by the adoption of the Morrison resolution with this proviso attached that there is a public desire that the treasury surplus, over and above the reserve required for the protection of the greenback currency, shall be employed in reducing the public debt, we can see no object in such action. It imposes no essentially new conditions or constraints upon the secretary of the treasury. He is not absolutely required to do anything, and so far as we can see he could go on under it, if he so desired, without any variation from the course he has thus far pursued. It is not assured that the resolution with the proviso will pass the senate, but it is not doubted that the senate's attachment will be rejected by the house.

tion of the secretary of the treasury. Germany's Unifier.

The chances therefore are that the matter

will be left as it is, wholly in the discre-

Bismarck's greatest monument in history will be his work for the unification of Germany. The Franco-Prussian war was its evidence not its cause. How thoroughly that unification has been cemented is shown by the recent visit of Emperor William to Southern Germany. Immense crowds lined the railways chanting poems of praise in honor of "their Kaiser." Streets decorated with triumphal arches in Bavarian cities testiied to the departure of Austrian influence and to the strength of that German sentiment which Prussian leadership now

represents. The Iron Prince found Germany divided into thirty-eight different states with Austria supreme over by far the most important section. With his advent to power came the first practical steps towards dissolving the toose confederation of little states, for whose control both Prussia and Austria were struggling. It was young Bismarck whose peerless political vision first grasped the situation and saw that national unity was only possible under the leadership of one or the other of these powers, and that the final arbitrament must be the gage of battle. For nearly twenty years the diplomat prepared the way for the soldier. Russia's neutrality was assured. France was isolated. Italy was urged on in her hostility. When the final issue came and Austrian arms clashed with Prussian

It was a duel for German supremacy, not a European war for territorial aggrandizement. The result was due no less to Bismarck's diplomacy than to William's genius as a military organizer. From Sadowa to Versailles Prussia was the crown in the French palace sealed only the work of the sword on the Austrian battlefield.

Stop Those Horses.

Some months ago Chairman House, of the board of public works, asked the conneil to allow him \$35 a month in addition to his regular salary for the use of a horse. As a matter of fact, this was a demand for \$35 livery hire for a hundred dotlar family horse, which Mr. House already owned and is using for his personal comfort. The former chairman. Mr. Creighton, had a valuable saddle horse in use during his term, but never thought of asking the city to pay for wear and tear of his horseflesh and the use of the saddle. But the council very generously voted the \$35 a month for horse hire to Mr. House. Now comes the building inspector and also wants \$35 a month for a horse to drive around the city. The former inspector Chief Butler proposes to bring in as an offset for withholding building fees collected, the use of a horse which he rode on various occasions. The next thing the street commissioner, the city engineer, chief of police, gas inspector, and every chairman of committees in the council will be demanding \$35 a month for horse hire. In due time the sewer and paving inspectors will want to have \$35 a month added to their salaries under the pretense that walking is tiresome.

If this horse commutation is to become a settled policy the city had better open a livery, purchase a dozen elegantrigs, and let them out to city officials, their sisters, cousins and aunts. This whole horse-hire busines is nothing more than a salary grab. It is simply adding \$420 a year to the pay of an officer. If the officer is worth \$420 a year more and the city can afford to pay it, by all means let his salary be raised. But every man who accepts a position under the city knows in advance what is expected of him. If the pay is not high enough he has no business to take the

This thing of raising salaries by whipping the devil around the stump has gone far enough.

Subsidized Journalism in Missouri. A crusade against subsidized journal ism has begun in Missouri, headed by the St. Louis Republican. That vigorous champion of conservative democracy lashes with a whip of scorpions the venal crew who sell their editorial columns to the railroads and prostitute their abilities to further the political interests of corporate monopoly. The Republican, justly indignant at the brazen audacity of the editors who, under the garb of democracy, are trying to strangle free government, says:

"The democratic party will purge itself of railroad bossism, and will see that the democratic constitution is enforced by a democratic legislature. There can be no stronger assurance of the inherent weakness of the railroads' influence as opposed to the people than the fact that Congressman Burnes puts his newspaper to the front as the champion of the monopoly, the bribery and the discrimination through which domination by railroads has become jusupportable."

This is as good doctrine for the democrats of Missouri as the consistent preaching of the BEE, now carried on for more than two years, has been for Nebraska republicans. Subsidized journal ism must go. The people will not support it and the railroads sooner or later will find out that it is a profitless venture for the companies. A paper branded with the railroad trade-mark cannot long retain even a semblance of influence.

Prison Labor. The prison labor problem has been freely and widely discussed during the past few years, from every point of view, and while some progress has certainly been made in the direction of its solution it is still a subject of controversy. The importance of the subject is unquestioned. and it is one of those problems the difficulties of which increase with the growth of population, which also brings with it an augmented pressure for solution. In the report on this question submitted to the recent conference of charities and correction, positive ground was taken in favor of providing employment for prisoners. It was urged that employment is essential to the penitentiary system for criminals, and that without employment the system must be abandoned. When the prisoners of a penitentiary are left in idleness the penitentiary proper no longer exists: it becomes instead a great jail. The true purpose of the penitentiary system is protection-protection from fresh crimes by the same criminals, from their contaminating influence when released, and from any unnecessary burden of cost for their maintenance in prison. These elements of protection cannot be divorced. To keep prisoners in idleness operates to confirm their criminal characteristics, intensify their hurtful influence when released, and unnecessarily increase the burden of their support. It would be better for society, says the report, to release criminals immediately upon their conviction than to keep them imprisoned for a term of years in idieness and then release them. Prison labor should be applied so as to prepare the prisoner to secure a place in honest industry when sent out from the prison. It should be reformative and upbuilding, accompanied always with the inculcation of a sense of duty and personal responsibility in connection with the labor performed.

The report condemns the contract system in prison labor. The employment of prisoners in slavery for profit to the state introduces a bad element, but the effect is still more pernicious if their slav ish labor is for profit to a third party, the contractor. There is not, and cannot be, under this system, the singleness of aim required for the best work in preparing the prisoners to become good citizens. Furthermore, under this system either the state or the contractor will be preferred, and one or the other must suffer The public account system, thought to be the ideal plan, is not likely to be generally adopted because of the large amount of capital required and the risks involved. The piece-price plan, which is a compromise, the report deemed to be the most practicable. It has the advantages of both the contract and the public account systems, and the disadvantages of neither. It requires little or nothing bayonets Bismarck's work bore its fruit. to be invested by the state, the prisoners

prison officials without conflicting interests, and the most infinite gradations of work or pay can be easily made. It would facilitate the diversification of employments, accustoming the prisoners head of the fatherland. The imperial to ordinary conditions of citizen workers in factories outside. Diversified industries are essental to properly prepare the prisoners for rehabilitation in society, and they can be so arranged and conducted as to effectually dispose of any inst complaint of competition. It is feasible and will serve to quell hostile agitation and lead up to a rational and reformed prison system, for it is the root

of the whole matter. The report submits that the difficulties of the prison labor problem inhere in its consideration apart from the other departments of prison organization and government, and that they will disappear where the whole question of prison discipline is thoroughly understood. But just here a trouble is encountered which appears almost insurmountable. The task that devolves upon the legislator is to find the best method of utilizing prison labor so that while it shall meet all the requirements of discipline, improve the condition of the prisoners and reduce the burden upon the state, it shall not compete to the injury or disadvantage of the labor of the citizen in any direction or degree. How difficult this task is the wide diversity of views and expedients that exists clearly shows.

CHIEF BUTLER admits that he has never turned over any of the fees which he collected for building permits, but charges that the publication of this fact in the BEE was inspired by matice. Mr. Butler's suggestion is entirely unfounded. The BEE prints the news, without reference to individuals. So far from evineing any malice towards Butler it promptly took his side in the controversy over O'Brien's dismissal and insisted that the chief should be sustained in his efforts to maintain discipline. It purposely refrained from editorial comment on the matter of retained fees in order to afford the chief time for explanation. But no one who reads the explanation is likely to admit that it helps matters much. The truth of the matter is that Butler, after resigning in haste, repented seriously at leisure. Within twenty-four hours afterwards he was setting up the pins to retreat in as dignified a manner as possible. Friends of the fire chief were given petitions to circulate among firemen asking him to withdrawhis resignation, and others took the job of stirring up the underwriters to beg the council not to permit Butler to go. Mr. Butler suddenly found out that a salary wasn't such a bad thing after all, even if he had to use his own horse occasionally, and pay for its feed. And now that the fire chief has backed down he feels it necessary to pose before the public as an injured innocent, and the victim of malice. It will not work.

THE discovery of defalcations in the Chicago postoffice, which will probably amount to many thousands of dollars, again suggests that the system of guards and cheeks in the management of the financial department of the postal service is not so complete and thorough as they might be. Under the present system, clerks in the department of second class mail matter (newspapers and periodicals) where the embezzlements in the Chicago office occurred, have a particularly good chance to steal where collusion among hem, as in this case, is effected

THE city should enlist a band of horse marines and save \$35 a month for horse

INTERESTING FACTS.

Albany, N. Y., is the oldest town in the old thirteen colonies.

The use of the 1-cent piece is becoming general in San Francisco. It costs \$800,000,000 a year to maintain the standing armies of Europe.

Sixty-five thousand head of sheep are being driven from Oregon to Nebraska. Up to June 20th this year there has been

10,276 cases of cholera in Japan, with 7,807 deaths. A three-foot vein of rich ore has been dis covered in the Colorado mine owned by John

A. Logan. New Orleans papers print thirty-two columns of forced tax sales of real estate in that city.

in this country were 134 by 160 inches, and were made for a St. Louis store. There are about 5,600 printing offices in the German empire, only about fifteen of which

The two targest plates of glass ever made

work more than ten hours per day. A western woman, Mrs. McLane, is the largest mail-route contractor in this country. She has 100 routes on the Pacific coast.

The new law in New York prohibiting the employment of children in factories will force 30,000 children out of employment. There are in Paris 450 lithographic establishments, of which 200 are engaged in color printing. The French lead all others in the

lithographic art.

a sight to see.

In England the population doubles in fifty years; in the United States, Canada and Australia, in twenty-five years; in Germany, in 105 years, and in France and in countries using the French language, 140 years.

A Chance for the Demagogue.

Chicago Times. Oleomargarine in politics will give even the poorest demagogue a chance to use considerable grease on his constituents this fall.

Mahone Ashamed of Riddleberger. Chicago Times. Mr. Riddleberger cannot get much lower it he tries. Mahone says he is ashamed of him. A man who makes Mahone ashamed must be

Has Taken Orders.

Hostess-"What has become of Sandy Smith, who stood so high in your class?" Alumnus-'O, he's taken orders some time.' Hostess-"He's in the ministry, then?" Alumnus-"No; in a restaurant."

Sullivan Concurs.

Chicago Tribune.
The constituents of Messrs. Laird and Cobb have abundant reason to be ashamed of the pugilistic display indulged in by those congressmen. In this opinion we have the hearty concurrence of the Honorable John L. Sullivan, of Boston.

Taken Under Advisement.

Chicago Herald.

The proposition of Norman L. Munro to Jay Gould that they race yachts, the loser to pay \$100,000 to the poor of New York, looks like a scheme to entice Mr. Gould into philanthropy. He will ponder over the subject until after the close of navigation,

Will Not Be Successful. Grand Island Independent The efforts of the unprincipled railroad organ, the Omaha Republican, to force an anti-

are entirely under the control of the | Van Wyck pledge out of all candidates for state offices, will not be successful. There are some men who believe that there is a principle underlying the republican party.

John L. as an M. C.

New York World Since members of congress have taken to slugging each other, Professor John L. Sullivan has expressed the opinion that he wouldn't cut a bad figure over there as a New York member. He tainks that he could discuss the public land question with any four of the best debaters in the house.

Show Up That Thayer Letter.

Grand Island Independent.
The Omaha Republican ought to show up that Thayer letter on the senatorial question or admit that it lied when it said it had any such letter. General Thayer says he never wrote any such letter as the Republican men

The Ten Commandments for Officeholders. New York Sun.

Shun, as you would the jays of Oreus, Ward meeting, primary and caucus,

II.
If your'e a Democrat, don't show it,
And never let the President know it. III. Unless you court a swift suspension,

Never be seen at a convention

Better not cote it is officious

IV. Work on a campaign committee, You might be kicked out without pity. V. Solieit not campaign subscriptions. For tear Reform should have conniptions.

And might be reckoned as pernicious. Be natural; tremble in your shoes if Your partisanship's at all obtrusive. VIII.

Talk not of politics, some Mugwump cad'll Denounce you as a foe of fidule-tadole. Praise sham reform. What if it is sham? It Might be pernicious should you treely dan

X.
Above all, strive for a complete passivity.
Or you'll be bounced for pernicious activity.

STATE AND TERRITORY.

Nebraska Jottings. Valentine wants a large elevator to store the harvest.

Mead is figuring on building a large chool house this year. The Northwest Nebraska Press octation is called to meet at O'Neill,

August 16th. Herman Diers had a valuable horse tilled while trying to buck an engine off the track at Crowell.

Messrs. Bockman & Slatt, of Philadelphia, will soon open a wholesale fruit and commission house in Grand Island. Jake Kuomleck, a Saunders county farmer, took passage on the strychnine route to Paradise, but collided with a tomach pump and wrecked his hopes.

Louis Loveless, of Litchfield, Custer county, laid down for a nap under a car, and waked up to find both arms and a leg cut off. The doctors think he will live. The buildings and other improvements of the Standard Cattle company at Fremont are nearly completed, and 3,700 head of cattle will soon occupy stalls in

the buildings. Senator Kinkaid, the genial old bach of O'Neill, has begun work on his hand-some cottage. It is suspected that he will catch a "butterfly" before snow will

Henry Dore, a tombstone artist, is one of the missing men of Edgar. His rela-tives are excited over his disappearance, out he will doubtless soon turn up with a fresh stock of epitaphs. The Congregational church of Chad-

inst received a 1.900-pound bell.

ron has

which will announce to the festive cowboy on Sabbath mornings that it is time for him to lay by his euchre deck and gun and attend divine worship. Armstrong, the fellow who attacked

Armstrong, the fellow who attacked a dining-room girl at Miller's depot hotel, Norfolk, and got a couple of severe cracks over the head with glass tumblers thrown by the muscular biscuit shooter, which fractured his skull, has since died. The O'Neill creamery has been closed

up, and its churns and butter workers will remain silent and still, and the vigilant skippers will fatten on the chee while the rennets will decay and fade until some whey of putting the institution out of debt is devised. The Piatismouth Journal states the

Burlington tracks from Omaha to Red Oak are covered with cars laden with merchandise for Omaha, principally coal. The rush is due to the recent war in rates. Six hundred cars of Omaha freight were side-tracked in Plattsmouth Monday, and 400 more were on the way. Nebraska City shouts with railroad joy and Plattsmouth goes her one better. The Press of the former has underground

assurances that the city will soon the main line of the Burlington system. but moving day is not yet a certainty. Plattsmouth finds comfort in the fact that Rock Island engineers are looking for a route in that vicinity, and visions of a competing road penetrate the fog in happy hollow.

Iowa Items.

A new elevator will be erected at Ft Madison. Mason City streets are to be macadamized by "tramp" labor.

The waterworks system at Red Oak is being repaired and enlarged. F. D. Palmer, an Ashton farmer, skipped out recently with a large amount

of mortgaged property. The Woodbury County Agricultural society has voted against holding a fair this fall, owing to the low state of its

figances. A woman by the name of Turk recently gave the Atlantic democrat man a sound

drubbing over the head with an um-brella. She was, indeed, a "Turk." The canning factory at Glenwood was burned to the ground Monday evening. The loss, which will reach \$35,000, includes 500,000 tin cans ready for the fail

A Scranton young lady was stung on the great toe by a honey bee last week. Her foot and ankle has swollen and turned black and it is feared that amputation will be necessary. Arrangements are being made to hold

mass meetings at Clear Lake, commend ing August 14, to organize law and order leagues by counties through the state for the enforcement of the prohibitory law.

Dakota. A new stamping mill is to be erected

near Deadwood. Iron Hill dropped to 95c. Thirty days ago it sold for \$7. Woives are committing bold depredations near Flandreau.

The Southeastern Dakota Fair association will hold its fair this year at Sioux Falls, on September 21, 22, 23 and 24. One hundred thousand shares of stock, representing \$5,000,000, was wagered on horse race at Deadwood Sunday. market value of the stock was consider-

Two workmen were arrested and fined at Salem for finishing a small job of work on Sunday. On the same day a circus exhibition in that place ungave an exhibition in the molested by the authorities. The first accident at Rapid City through

the agency of the new railroad happened last week. Engineer Killorn fell under

the wheels of a flat car, receiving what may prove to be fatal injuries.

Wyoming. Work on the new Episcopal church at

Cheyenne begins this week. The new Union Pacific engine, No. 728 recently sent west, was ditched wrecked on her first trip at Laramic.

A very large mica mine has just beer pened near Lusk. The main lode is ,500 feet long and twenty to sixty feet

The territorial democratic central committee has been called to meet at Raw lius, August 19, to adopt the prelimin aries for the campaign.

cated a four-foot vein in Whalen canyor which assays forty-eight ounces of sul phate of silver at the surface. The Crook county assessment has been qualized up to \$2,650,000, of which

Two old miners, Louck and Stein, have

\$2,250,000 is represented by eattle, more than half of the amount being assessed against eight corporate proprietors. The recapitulation of Cheyenne's a sessment shows a total valuation this year of \$2,765,672, on which there is levy of 101 mills, making a total tax for the year of \$29,039.55. Last year the valuation was \$2,674,570, and the levy of 10

mills netted \$26,745.76. The final plans for the territorial capitol have been approved and bids for the construction of the building will be opened on August 22. The building when completed will be 218 feet long and 121 feet wide. The main entrance facing toward the south, and the end east and west, and it is the object of the commission to make the building as nearly as possible fire proof; the top of the dome will be 144 feet above the ground.

The most encouraging reports continue to come in from the oil fields, says the Sundane Gazette. Last week the Standard company, at a depth of 325 feet, struck oil which rose in the pipe to the surface and flowed over. Operations were suspended, and the superintendent, Lapsley, at once started for the hills to report to the company. Mr. O. Noble, wealthy Pensylvanian and a heavy o speculator, visited the oil fields in thi ounty last week, returning on Saturday He was surprised to find such a magnit cent oil country, and declares "the pros peets are the best in the world."

The Corporation Worshipers.

Some of the corporation worshipers of this state, who claim to be republican journalists, are using every means possi ble to wreck the republican party. And lest they should fail by continually abusing men whose republicanism is above suspicion, they are devising schemes by which they can secure the personal favor of probable candidates before the next state convention in advance of their nomination; or if unsuccessful in this effort, to then publish insinuations directed against their integrity, and thus defeat

If there is a despicable trait in the human heart, and one that all honorable men abhor, it is the one that moves a man to make another his friend by force, and if he fails, then destroy him by malicious inuendoes and defamatory insinuations Is the editor of the Omaha Republicar one of these? If not, then let him step to the front and give the public the letter he claims to have received from General Thayer, wherein the general spoke unfavorably of Van Wyck as a representa tive of the people in the United States senate.

> A Puerile Document, Our Country.

President Cleveland's sop to the impractical mugwumps, in the form of a proclamation to office holders that they shall cease to be politicians, is about a puerile a document as ever emanated from the white house. It has never been equalled in wisdom save by the wise mother whose daughter asked, "May I go swim?" and she replied, "Yes, you may my daughter, but don't go near the water." If Cleveland had never been groomed by the office holding politicians he would still remain "unhonored and unsung" among his dusty law books in Buffalo. Politicians are but mortal and liable to blunder; hence the putting of Cleveland into the white house only illustrates the folly of attempting to fit square pegs into round holes. Much square pegs into round holes. uck seems to have maddened this fellow but we venture the opinion that ere his term closes the idea of being "monarch of all he surveys" will be crushed out and God will be spelled with a letter G

Laws Have Their Basis in Politics.

and Cleveland with a smaller C-by him

The Knights of Labor are beginning to get the idea through their heads that all laws, good and bad, are the outgrowth of and have their basis in politics. This is a truth all honest labor agitators must accept if they desire their resolves, platforms, promulgations, etc., to be aught but "glittering generalities." The press will cheerfully allow workingmen to preach, pray, exhort, and sing about their wrongs, but the moment they whis per polities the capitalistic press exclaims, "Don't," and we hear the distant echo "communists," "socialists," "anarchists," etc. One vote in the right direction will accomplish more than a thousand talks in the same direction.

Swindlers Skip. VALPARAISO, Neb., July 25 .- [Correspondence of the BEE. |- Last week a couple registered at the Brick hotel as man and wife and proceeded to canvas the town for a business directory. After fleecing a number of business men out of about twenty-five dollars they quietly came up missing, leaving an irate land lord dancing to the tune of about twelve dollars and the Avalanche office, also about seven dollars and a half. The editor of the Avalanche saw the gentleman in Lincoln on Saturday but lost him again. Word was left with the police at Lincoln and we may see the gentlemen again.

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A Happy Man. National Weekly: "I am the happiest

man on earth to-day!" exultingly ex-claimed a gentleman, who was telling a friend that he had that day married a widow with a large fortune and no in eumbrances. "She may yet make your hair stand on

end," replied the friend. "Nay, nay, my dear sir, she is the very personification of goodness and I have every assurance that my future will be happy, and one of never ending bliss.

How do you know that?" "Why my sife is as dumb as a horse block and has just ordered a family monument."

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